

BERLIN EXCITED OVER THE CRISIS In the Affairs of Its Natural Enemy, the French, and Not at All Anxious FOR ANOTHER COMMUNE.

An Outbreak in Paris Would Be Followed by One in Germany.

Socialists All Over Europe Only Waiting a Break on the Part of Their Brethren to Rise and Raise the Mischief-Independent Conservatives in Line for the Kaiser's Military Bill—Particular Reasons for Their Leader's Flop—Caprivi Making Deals With Several Groups—No Cabinet Crisis Feared in Germany Just at Present—An Apology for Krupp Makes a Mix in Dates.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—[Copyright.]—The development of the Panamas scandal in France watched with interest in this city. The course of events in Paris is considered by all German politicians to be of the gravest moment to the empire. The opinion recently expressed by Bismarck that Radicals and Socialists were at the bottom of the exposure is accepted generally as correct.

The Royalists are believed to be only taking advantage of circumstances, and not to have had any guiding influence in precipitating the revelations. The letters from Paris correspondents encourage this view of the scandal and its origin, and lead all to the expectation that if the rumors of President Carnot's implication in the scandal be realized the Anarchists, Socialists and general riffraff of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles will barricade the streets and fight in the interest of a great upheaval.

In this case the wish is not father to the thought, as every since the siege of Paris German statesmen have desired above all things abroad that France should have a stable government, with strength to check the turbulence of Socialists and Chauvinists. Upon such a government Bismarck, Emperor William I, the present Emperor and Count Caprivi are known to have built their hopes for the peace of Europe.

All Europe Affected by the Crisis. The present crisis causes hardly less apprehension here than in Paris, and editors and politicians utter pessimistic prophecies as to the probability of a revolutionary outbreak. On Wednesday the Conservative Reichstag, in a leader entitled "The Beginning of the End," dwelt upon the evils likely to follow to all Europe from the scandal, and drew a moral lesson for Social Democrats and Liberals in Germany concerning the "inherent rottenness of republican institutions."

On Friday the Forwards, Social Democrat organ, retorted: "The Reichstag is correct. This is the beginning of the end—the end of the false world, but not the end of democracy, of socialism and of labor." The words of Prince Bismarck to a French journalist, that the attack against De Lesseps and his colleagues was due to the influence of socialism were significant. He said: "Socialism is the deadly enemy of thieves; socialism alone is capable of freeing us from thieves and their spoilation. The action of the Socialists in France is merely the beginning of a general campaign against corruption in other countries."

Trouble for Independent Conservatives. Herr Von Helldorf has got his new-born party of Independent Conservatives into a rather tight place by his sudden enthusiasm for the military bill. Among the 20 or two dozen partisans whom he has counted among his followers for a few weeks, dissensions are already rife, and the addition of occasional converts from the ranks of the old parties will hardly compensate for the disintegration in the organization of the original members.

Herr Von Helldorf, in fact, enjoys in a too high degree the privileges of persona grata at court to be fitted for the leadership of an avowedly independent party of any sort. His recent change of attitude toward the military bill was due to an audience which he had with the Emperor a few days ago. The Emperor urged him to ignore petty differences for a short time and to bend his energies toward helping the Government save the military bill. The first tangible result of this conference was a conciliatory leader in Herr Von Helldorf's Conservative weekly. In this article the Independent-Conservative leader urged the Deputies in the Reichstag to swallow the military bill whole, on the ground that its proposals would lose all economic and financial value if they were emasculated, as had been suggested by several Liberal members.

No Means of Retreat Left. In the peroration of this article Herr Von Helldorf said: "Nothing will put such a speedy end to the perplexity of the situation as proof of a firm attitude on the present Government toward an important national task as an absolute refusal to countenance bartering. Any disposition to trim or temporize would impair the good cause. It must be plain to every German what an injurious effect the rejection of the army bill, or alteration of it, would have upon Germany's military prestige abroad. After the bill has once been introduced the rejection of it would react most disadvantageously upon all attempts to preserve permanently the peace of Europe. There is no way of retreat. As the matter stands, moreover, it is the height of phantasy and imagination to describe this measure on which the ministry has staked its life as embodying merely the wishes of a single person. On the contrary the whole fabric of our state authority runs top to bottom in its stake."

At the reception of the generals on New Year's Day the Emperor is reasonably certain to make some significant references to the bill. Meanwhile, despite semi-official denials, there is no doubt that Count Caprivi is trying to make political deals with several groups. He is said to have secured assurances from the National Liberal League who are not above a compromise on terms considered generous by the Government.

Even the Clericals Are Conciliatory. The Clericals also show less bitterness against the bill. Most newspapers outside of the Social Democratic party and Eugen Richter's group of Radicals show that the men behind them are in a conciliatory mood, and are willing to give the Government the better side of some mutually acceptable arrangement.

of the Palace held at Neustadt discussed the army bill at length, and almost without exception of a single voice the representatives of the party expressed reserved approval of the principal demands of the measure. The sentiment of most of the speakers was that the Government would have asked for an increase of the military burdens without having become convinced that such a step was necessary. Eventually the conference decided that the Rhenish Deputies of the National Liberal party should act in the Reichstag at their own discretion, in view of the circumstances that might arise. The general order was, however, that they should support the Government's proposals if the financial part of the programme could be made satisfactory.

No Cabinet Crisis Anticipated. The North German Gazette has taken advantage of the favorable wind blowing from such quarters to recall again the merits of the bill, which have been quite forgotten in the partisan tumult of the last week. "There is no reason to expect the inspired editor," "nor any cabinet crisis. There is every hope that the committee will report in favor of the bill."

On Wednesday the same daily commented on the troubles in France: "The changes in the political situation in Europe and the renewed increase of other armaments render ever more possible international troubles. Of the events in France nobody can foresee the end."

The Magdeburg Gazette publishes a special article to prove that Krupp made his offer of cannon to Napoleon in 1858, instead of 1853. The firm's Paris office had admitted the fact during a newspaper discussion of the subject in 1873.

The municipal authorities of Dresden have resolved to spend 30,000,000 marks in improving the city's public buildings. Six million marks will be spent in improving the school system of the city.

CHICAGO'S RED CHRISTMAS. Two Men Shuffled Off—A Man With an Axe Shot—A Pinkerton Wounded—A Converter's Confession of Sins Not Appreciated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The spirit of "Peace on earth, good will to men" was not unanimous in Chicago to-day. It may have guided the actions of the large majority, but there was a minority which held to a different doctrine and which had the courage to put its convictions into deeds of blood. In the morning the bodies of two men who have sought in another world the peace they failed to find in this.

John J. Regan, an Englishman, was the first of those enumerated to put his principles into practice. He went broke on the races, broke in the street and in spirit, and with a bullet scattered his brains over his bedroom floor. Andrew Benson, a teamster, celebrated Christmas Eve by a wholesale absorption of red liquor, and he was unroofed in the Christmas morning by slaying his throat with a knife. Anthony Lavelle was splitting wood early this morning and called upon his step-son Joseph Ross to get up and help. Ross made no reply and Lavelle in a rage pulled a revolver. A fight followed and Lavelle was fatally shot. Ross, who claims to have acted in self-defense, was arrested.

Stefano Albertine is the bruised and battered man at County Hospital. Early this morning he saw two men in the store of his employer, and at once began to shoot with the result of lodging a bullet in the skull of Lieutenant Clarke, of the Pinkerton agency, and badly wounding Watchman Dawson, of that institution. When Albertine stopped firing, he was immediately hammered almost into insensibility by the men to whom he surrendered. Both the police and Pinkertons say that Albertine was a thief and that he began shouting when placed under arrest. They also deny having beaten him. D. Alpi, the employer of Albertine, says that he is not a thief, and that he should have killed the Pinkerton men, who forced their way into a building where they had no right to be. He also says that he will take out warrants for the arrest of Lieutenant Clarke, whose injury is not serious, and for Captain Foley, of the Pinkertons.

James Williams, 25 years of age, is a colored man who sought salvation, and will be invited by the law to work it out for himself. He came to Chicago six weeks ago and one night drifted into the Free Methodist Mission at 598 West Lake street. After attending several meetings, he went to the pastor, Rev. D. M. Allen, and declared that he had "been touched by the spirit, and wanted to enter by the Golden Gate." He was told that he must make a full confession. Pastor Allen, that he might not lose a possible convert, took Williams to the parsonage and kept him as his guest, omitting no opportunity to urge him to acknowledge his sins. The night before last he had a horrible crime on his soul. The preacher slipped out and got a police officer. Williams confessed that four years ago he was the cause of the murder of his employer, Charles LaFayette, in Paris, while in league with Madame LaFayette's lover. The two then went to Louisiana, where Williams fastened a crime on the lover, a man named LaFayette.

AN IMMENSE CONCESSION. The Mexican Government Sells 800,000 Acres of Land for 40 Cents an Acre.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—One of the most valuable and extensive colonization concessions ever granted by the Mexican Government has just been granted to Rafael Dorantes, a prominent capitalist of this city. By the terms of the contract the Government agreed to sell to Mr. Dorantes 800,000 acres of rich agricultural land in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, at 40 cents an acre. This price is to be paid in five yearly installments, in paper of the recognized public debt, commencing May 1, 1913. The grantee obliges himself to settle the land with colonists at the rate of at least two families to every 1,000 acres, each settler to have an acre ceded to him. To guarantee compliance with this contract Mr. Dorantes must within six months deposit \$2,000,000 in paper of the public debt in the National Bank of Mexico.

BLOWING GREAT GUNS. New York and the Coast Swept by a Cold Blizzard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A biting wind, driving sharp parcels of snow before it, with the mercury bobbing around the 20 mark, was the record of the weather here to-day. To-night the wind has moderated somewhat. It has ceased snowing and at 9 o'clock the temperature was 27°. Washington at 9 o'clock had a temperature of 30° with no wind and indications of snow. Other temperatures taken at 9 o'clock are as follows: Galveston, 34; San Francisco, 52; Portland, 20; Cheyenne, 30; Salt Lake, 48; Helena, 28.

M'GLYNN SAYS MASS. For the First Time in Five and a Half Years He Once Again RESUMES HOLY FUNCTIONS Just Six Years Ago He Was Denounced to Rome.

THE CAUSES AND THE SAYINGS That Led Up to His Suspension by the Head of the Church.

ALL PLEASED TO SEE HIM BACK AGAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Father McGlynn put on priestly robes again this morning for the first time since his excommunication five years and a half ago. He celebrated mass in private in St. John's College chapel, Brooklyn, taking advantage of the fact that it was Christmas. This is the only day in the year that this privilege is allowed a priest.

A number of Dr. McGlynn's friends were present. The reinstated priest sent a telegram to Dr. Henry Carey, of Second Avenue and Thirtieth street, yesterday, notifying him of this fact. Dr. Carey is one of Dr. McGlynn's staunchest supporters. The telegram was as follows:

Greetings and love to all friends. I shall celebrate mass to-morrow in Brooklyn. There is a singular feature in connection with Dr. McGlynn's return to the pulpit this morning. It was on Christmas Day six years ago that he received the cablegram summoning him to Rome. Dr. McGlynn spent the greater portion of yesterday in his study at his home, No. 699 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. He denied himself to everybody except one or two very close friends and counselors.

All Pleased Over the Reinstatement. Dr. Carey, who has been a warm advocate and friend of Dr. McGlynn during all controversy, said yesterday: "We cannot but be glad to see a victory for the people, because Dr. McGlynn has been the people's priest, and was dearly beloved by them, and they have never ceased to pray for his conclusion of the trouble."

Father Malone, of Williamsburg, said: "I am more than pleased at his restoration to priestly duties, and he can officiate in any church where there is opportunity if he so desires. I must say, too, that I am most happy to have him back, and I know that the ground principle of justice—another name for Christianity—has triumphed in the affairs of the Church in this and many other instances. It is evident that the Holy Father has gone into the matter deeply and wisely, and the proof that he understood the necessities of the case was shown in sending his representative with plenary powers to this country to settle all differences. I am confident that this representative will not be set aside or questioned, as he is the representative of the Holy See."

Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners are already making efforts to have him installed in St. Stephen's church. Many of them will attend Dr. Malone's church this morning.

The Beginning of the Turnout.

The more recent doings of Dr. McGlynn, those which led immediately to his suspension in 1860 and to his excommunication the next year, and those which followed his excommunication, have been of such character and volume as to quite crowd the public eye and mind, and the fact is not generally considered that his contemporary dates back very many years. It is, perhaps, not well remembered that long before the Henry George engagement Dr. McGlynn got into serious trouble and disfavor with his ecclesiastical superiors with Rome because of his connection with the Irish Land League doing. Long before that again he was in conflict with his Archbishop and his Church over the school question. At a time when it was optional whether he should build a parochial school or not in St. Stephen's parish, he refused to build one.

When the Plenary Council at Baltimore declared it to be a duty incumbent on priests to build and maintain parochial schools wherever possible, Dr. McGlynn directly opposed the injunction and refused to obey it. It was urged at Rome that his opposition was causing great scandal. Archbishop McCloskey, who was in Rome at the time, was empowered to deal with him. But Archbishop McCloskey was disinclined to make serious trouble for Dr. McGlynn, and in time he was in spirit smothered over the difficulties as best he could without exposing Dr. McGlynn to the open censure of his Church.

He Was Denounced to Rome.

For his connection with the Land League agitation in 1882 Dr. McGlynn was denounced to Rome by several American bishops outside this diocese. In August of that year a letter was sent to Archbishop Corrigan by Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, calling attention to certain speeches made by Dr. McGlynn, with the letter declared to be "propositions openly contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church." In September of the same year another letter came from Cardinal Simeoni, in which was said:

In consequence of information received from various parts about the scandal caused by the priest Edward McGlynn, of your city, by his violent speeches in defense of the Irish Land League, in which he has denied propositions openly contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and has used language utterly unbecoming to an ecclesiastic, the Holy Father has just now commanded me to write your Eminence to suspend the above-mentioned priest, McGlynn, from his sacred ministry, unless you should judge such measure excessive, considering the various circumstances, which you on the spot are better able than any one else to appreciate in your own knowledge.

The letter further hoped that Dr. McGlynn would be brought back to sounder counsels, and to desist from "the course of action he has recently followed, to the surprise and scandal of all those who have at heart the principles of justice always taught by our holy religion."

The Real Cause of the Trouble. These matters were, however, in the tolerance of the Archbishop, passed over, and it was not until he went into the Henry George campaign and the Anti-Poverty Society that he was finally excommunicated.

Something of the character of Dr. McGlynn's alleged contumacy may be learned from his speeches and sayings during the past five years. He is a trained orator, witty and clever in his words and eloquent and forceful in his manner. Spoken by another man, and especially presented in type, his saying lose almost all the force they possess in Dr. McGlynn's mouth. The circumstances of their utterance, the face, gesture, and inflection of the voice of the speaker and the expressive shrug of the shoulders or stamp of the foot are needed to give the force to the phrases they possessed at the speaking.

and a smacking twitch of his expressive mouth. When he breaks out in open invective and denunciation his voice is rasping and bitterly scornful, and he flings out his words with a sometimes deep, sometimes wash ferocious that seems almost to sweep him off his feet. He will wind up a tirade with a stamp of his foot that is an intimated answer to all argument and a summing up of all condemnation.

Here are some sentences from Dr. McGlynn's harangues before the Anti-Poverty Society: "Men who live in marble palaces, dressed in purple and fine linen, as Dives was dressed, and in their hearts to condemn and almost curse the preachers who are preaching the gospel of Christ. Some old gentleman here told an old gentleman in Rome that a priest over here was talking heresy so the old gentleman in Rome said, 'Suspend him.'"

It is the teaching of all religion, of natural religion, and as well of Catholicism, that a man who sins against his conscience sinned against the Holy Ghost. And if it were the power that sits enthroned within the Vatican commands a man to violate his conscience, to obey that command is to sin against the Holy Ghost.

Every high Roman tribunal summons a man to answer for teaching scientific truth, and demand that a man retract it, then it is my duty and every man's duty to refuse to retract it.

The Archbishop doesn't want priests in politics, because it is poisoning on his preserves. It is a fact that he sent for a Democrat to assure him that I had been inhibited from speaking in the George campaign. This same Archbishop asked me to go down to Washington to secure preferment for one of his friends from Cleveland.

I am asked: "What are you going to do about this excommunication?" Well, I'm going to maintain what strategists call a manly inactivity. I am going to do nothing. I would be burned at the stake before I would retract one word I have said about the ownership of land.

Some Stinging Sentences. There is a vast gulf between truth and holy scriptural and the errors, stupidity, blunders and crimes with which the history of the Church for 1,000 years and more is filled on every page.

I must teach you to distinguish between the errors and crimes of the clerical machine and the ideal Church of Christ. Nowhere is the Church more hated than in the so-called Catholic countries. There he (the ecclesiastic) is shunned as though unclean. The sight of his shovel hat and black face at the window of a car empties the whole compartment and gives it to him alone.

If you want to see an absolute devotion to the Church you must look for it where the Church has been deprived of her wealth and benefactions and largely freed from Rome's domination and diplomacy. These extremely incredibly ignorant Roman diplomats want a man at the seat of our government, just as they have now sent two Italians to investigate Ireland. And that nodule of an English Catholic Lord actually says the Pope told him of his extreme affection for England, his desire to be of use to England and his idea that he might be of use.

An alliance between Cabinet and Pope would be cheap at millions. They might buy a few of those Italians at \$100,000 apiece to help it.

RAKING UP OLD EMBERS.

Mr. Satoli Condemns It in the McGlynn Matter—Gratified at the Expressions of Pleasure—The Vatican Will Stick to the Legate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Mgr. Satoli, Papal legate, is much gratified by the general expressions of pleasure with which the restoration of Dr. McGlynn to his priestly office have been received in New York and throughout the country. But he deprecates the fact that there has been shown a disposition to rake up the embers of the old controversy and recall some of the expressions that have been used in its continuation.

"This proceeding," says Mgr. Satoli, "on the day of peace to men of good will, on the day of the Doctor's first mass after the estrangement of years, is neither Christian nor gentlemanly. The doctor has been absolved, the past is forgiven and never to be forgotten. To rake it into the matter deeply and wisely, and the proof that he understood the necessities of the case was shown in sending his representative with plenary powers to this country to settle all differences. I am confident that this representative will not be set aside or questioned, as he is the representative of the Holy See."

Mr. Satoli wishes to have it stated that there is no desire whatever on his part and on the part of the Holy See to reopen the Harrison to open up diplomatic relations with the Vatican and Washington. At a visit paid to the President two weeks ago by Mgr. Satoli, accompanied by Father Lieder, of the Catholic University, he said the former expressed his gratification at welcoming the Papal legate.

Replying to Mgr. Satoli's expression of thanks for courtesies extended to him on the part of the Holy See, the President is quoted as stating that those courtesies were paid him as a representative to the dedication of the World's Fair building of one who had taken the highest interest in the success of the Fair and was one of the most valued contributors. Continuing, President Harrison said he was glad of the occasion the legate's visit afforded to return his thanks to the Pope.

SLASHED BY A ROOMMATE.

Father and Son Attacked While Asleep in Their Bed.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Dec. 25.—What will probably prove a fatal stabbing affray occurred here last evening. John Feltmore, aged 52 years, and Andrew Sampson, aged 22 years, all finish laborers, who worked together on Fruit street, had been drinking together during the evening. The father and son retired, and at 11 o'clock Feltmore came in and sat down on the bed. He assailed the Sampsons with a sharp-edged case knife. Michael was badly cut on the arm, shoulder and head, and his father received a cut across the abdomen, which opened his bowels to protrude for eight inches.

Officers found Feltmore under the bed with his clothes covered with blood. He had hidden the knife in a shoe. He denies having done the deed, but was identified by his victims this morning. The chances for the recovery of Andrew Sampson are slight.

CARLISLE FOR THE CABINET.

Several Kentuckians Already Scrambling for the Senatorial Shoes.

PINKERTONS TO GO, If the Congressional Reports of Their Employment at Homestead

HAVE THE USUAL WEIGHT In Shaping Legislation, and It Is Expected That They Will

CARTER'S HOPES RAISED AGAIN

By the Report That Montana's Legislature Is Republican.

BERING SEA DI PUTE PAPERS READY

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—If there is any meaning to hints that have been dropped by members of the Pinkerton Investigation Committee of the Senate, the report of the committee, which will be presented to the Senate soon after the holidays, will be of no uncertain sound.

Senator Gallinger, an old printer and editor, is now engaged on the revival of the proofs. As a matter of courtesy nothing can be said definitely in regard to the character of the report by any member of the committee in advance of the presentation of the conclusions to the Senate, but those who claim to have learned something of its tendency assert to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that it will strongly recommend legislation on the question of the maintenance of armed bodies of men in the employ of private individuals or corporations to be used as the Pinkertons were at Homestead and other places.

It is asserted that this committee, unlike a portion of the committee of the House, does not find it difficult to decide that the United States has jurisdiction in this question, under the constitution. If this be the fact, it can scarcely be doubted that some sort of legislation will be accomplished which will at least prevent the Pinkertons from being transported from one State to another, and employed to shoot and kill in accordance with their own judgment, their very presence inciting to riot and mob rule on account of the bitter feeling that has been aroused against them among the working people.

The probabilities are that members would tumble over one another to make speeches in favor of a bill prohibiting the maintenance of large bodies of "private detectives" such as the Pinkertons.

It is probable that a majority of the committee of the House will report in favor of vigorous legislation, as all of the committee except Judge Oates seem to be wheeling into line in support of the view of Representative Bynum, who has no doubt of the constitutionality of such legislation. The reports of both the Senate and House committees will be made very soon after Congress reconvenes.

A HARD TASK FINISHED.

Prodigious Work on the Bering Sea Dispute Documents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The work of the State Department and counsel in preparing the argument in case of the United States for presentation to the commission which is to arbitrate the Bering Sea dispute is practically finished. The mass of matter is in the hands of the attorneys. It will make thousands of printed pages. Not only have all the points in dispute in regard to the jurisdiction of the Bering Sea from the time of the first appearance of the question been collated and put in the most presentable form, but every decision upon every dispute, which, by any possibility can be construed into a parallel with this celebrated case, has been sought out and will be cited by the attorneys for the United States.

The volume of the translations from foreign argument and decision is in itself immense, and the translators who could be depended upon to construe the foreign text properly have been worked almost to death. Frequently late work of the clerks has been extended far into the night, Secretary John W. Foster, who will be one of the counsel, staying as long as any of the employes.

Senator Morgan, who is one of the Judges in the case, now has the complete argument of the United States in his possession, and is spending all his time in reading it. He appears no more in his seat at the Senate. It is probable that no man in the country makes so careful a study of any subject upon which he is called to give his judgment as Senator Morgan. His opinion in the Senate, assuredly, goes into such an exhaustive analysis of great questions as he. If he ever gets an opportunity to vent his views at length, he will be the argument of the day.

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WHITE HOUSE TO BE CLOSED

For the Third Time in Its History on the First Day of the Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Notwithstanding the quietude that reigns in executive circles at the Capital the holiday season is as lively as the festive atmosphere of events transpiring in the world outside the highest official ranks making compensation for the dearth of them there. The December gaieties quite beat the record, and the last week of the old year will be the busiest of all. Two very charming young ladies were introduced to the world of society the past week, in the persons of Miss Lieber, daughter of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Miss Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore, of Chicago. Miss Kate Brien, second daughter of Ohio's junior Senator, Miss Emily Samuels and Miss Katharine Fuller, of the family of the Chief Justice, are the buds of the coming week.

The coming week will be largely taken up with entertainments for the young folks at the debutante teas. On Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. John H. McLean will give a fancy dress party, and on the same evening the younger daughters of Vice President Morton will give a party for the members of their dancing class.

The White House will remain closed on New Year's Day, for the third time in its history. The first occasion was January 1, 1874, out of respect to the memory of the second wife of the late General Belknap. It was the first year of General Grant's second term that General Belknap, at that time Secretary of War, lost his wife, December 30. They were living in the Blaine house, on Lafayette square, and Mrs. Belknap, apparently recovering from an illness, was looking forward to spending the day in the drawing room and receiving visitors on New Year's Day. Instead, her funeral took place from St. John's Church, the President and Cabinet and diplomatic corps attending in a body.

SLASHED BY A ROOMMATE.

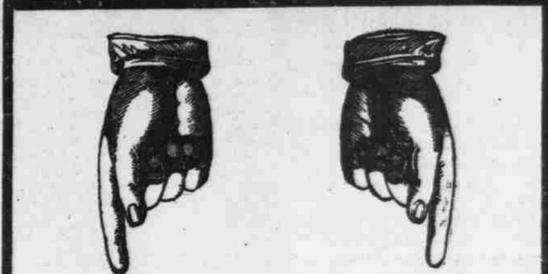
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CARLISLE FOR THE CABINET.

Several Kentuckians Already Scrambling for the Senatorial Shoes.



TO-DAY, CHRISTMAS, OUR STORE IS CLOSED.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) MORNING

We'll start a Five Days'

After Christmas Sale

Of the remainder of our Holiday Goods at ONE-HALF OFF MARKED PRICE.

They Comprise the Following:

- Photograph Albums, Manicure Sets, Work Cabinets, Shaving Sets, Toilet Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Music Rolls, Shopping Bags, Holiday Suspenders, Mufflers, Silver Plated Ware, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.



LATIMER'S TEN DAY SALE

OF CLOTHING GOODS

1,592 YARDS CLOTH 25c

Per yard, 50 inches wide, in a great variety of mixtures.

52-INCH LADIES' CLOTHS 31c.

Our most desirable bargain among the entire fall line.

This Dress Goods stock in Fine Cashmeres or Serges, 38 inches wide, for 50c, shows up well in any shade.

54-INCH BROADCLOTH BARGAINS

In all the choicest shades, if you want the best value we ever offered in fine Dress Goods—

87c and \$1.00.

T. M. LATIMER, ALLEGHENY.

Allen, just after the reception of the diplomatic corps, during the administration of President Arthur, was the reason for the other time that the White House was closed to the public on the first day of the year. The other official receptions were also omitted the moment that the news of the death went the rounds.

A WAR TIME STORY.

Speaker Crisp and Colonel Fellows Recall an Old Acquaintance.

CONSOLATION FOR CARTER.

Montana Should Have a Republican Legislature He May Be Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Post to-day tells the following interesting little story about the Speaker of the House and New York's "little giant" in that body: Speaker Crisp and Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, were chatting over far times as they sat together in the former's room. "I remember," said the Speaker, "that in Fort Donelson, when I was a prisoner there, another prisoner named Colonel Fellows, from Arkansas, used to be regarded by us as a great orator, and he used to make speeches to us three or four times a day. It was during the time that we were discussing whether we should take the oath of no."

"I never did it to the oath," was Colonel Fellows' reply. "I held that I owed my allegiance to the Confederate Government, and not to General Lee. When the entire Government surrendered I was willing to take the oath, but General Sherman would not let me. I went out on parole and I never have taken the oath except as an officer of the Government."

The Speaker took the oath after the war, and Colonel Fellows said that he had been best treated by the Federal Government than by the Confederate Government.